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FROM THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MR. BACHE,

I HAPPENED lately to be in the company of ſeveral young ladies, where the following curious converſation took place:—

Sophia. Mercy on our poor Congreſs! I really fear that ſome of them will return home crack-brained or hyſteric. Our body politic is ſo very ſore, that it cannot bear to be handled, though ever ſo gently; every part cries, *touch me not: Don't pull my hair, Sirrah,* hallos one: *You tread on my toes,* ſqueals another: *Your confounded elbow kicks my ſtomach,* roars a third: *I'll pay you for pulling a gentleman's noſe,* thunders the fourth. If Congreſs attempts a duty on rum and whiſky, they are hiſſed, as if they would tax the milk of ſucking babes. If Congreſs will teach our young men to defend their mothers and ſweethearts, they are called pick-pockets and cut-throats.

Charlotte. Indeed I ſincerely pity our national guardians. Their pupils are more whimſical than young girls, and ſome of them as froward as naughty boys. The militia act ſeems to diſpleaſe every one. The great body of Quakers diſlike it: The trades-people want exemption for their apprentices: The ſtudents expect immunity: The young farmers will not bear the burden alone. I ſuppoſe that we young women muſt learn militia duty, and turn out with both muſquet and bayonet.

Thaleſtris. Upon my word, I long for this happy change of affairs. We ſhall then expunge the odious *obey* from the wedding ceremony. Should I ever be unlucky enough to get a huſband, ſavage as an Indian, and ſtrong as Goliath, I'll keep him quiet as a mouſe, by flaſhing my gun in his face. Then, my girls, we ſhall firſt be abſolute miſtreſſes of our houſes, and then in a very ſhort time govern the ſtate alſo. We ſhall in this weſtern hemiſphere ſet up a FEMALE EMPIRE, that ſhall laugh at all the male governments in the world.

Roxana. My dear girl, let me kiſs you for that greatneſs of ſoul. Oh, may the glorious day ſoon dawn, when our ſex ſhall be delivered from an ignominious ſlavery of 6000 years: a ſlavery founded upon the ſtory of our firſt mother's eating a forbidden apple: a ſlavery exerciſed by pedants, ſophiſts, blockheads, drones, drunkards, ſops, gameſters, bloods, bigots, rakes, voluptuaries over the far more virtuous, ſenſible, lovely part of the human ſpecies. In fifty quarto volumes of ancient and modern hiſtory, you will not find fifty illuſtrious female names; heroes, ſtateſmen, divines, philoſophers, artiſts, are all of the maſculine gender. And pray what have they done during this long period of uſurpation? Buſy they have been with a witneſs: They have written ten thouſand unintelligible books: They have laboured 1000 years to eſtabliſh erroneous ſyſtems, and worked hard again for another 1000 years to pull them down: They have been cutting each other's throats all over the globe, and murdered at leaſt one hundred millions in quarrels about idols, titles, gold lace, nutmeg and rum: They have diſputed for many centuries about the beſt form of government, without producing one good pattern—I boldly affirm, not one, not even in this country; becauſe *the federal conſtitution has the great defect of being too good,* that is, of ſuppoſing more virtue in the people than they really have; of ſuppoſing them wiſe, generous, brave, when they cannot ſee their true intereſt, when they love pelf, and hate martial exerciſes.

Thaleſtris. I am exceedingly pleaſed, my dear, with your congenial ſentiments, and hope that we have 100,000 ſiſters in the United States. I anticipate the glorious day when American ladies ſhall be Commanders, Preſidents of Congreſs, Ambaſſadors, Governors, Secretaries of State, Profeſſors, Judges, Preachers; when the golden age of the Poets, and the millenium of the Chriſtians ſhall be realized in America.

Amelia. Yet ladies, you muſt in the execution of this ſplendid plan, employ the men, at leaſt in ſubordinate parts.

Thaleſtris. Yes, yes, we will make them hewers of wood and drawers of water; they ſhall cook for us, make our ſhoes, knit ſtockings, waſh our linen, &c. &c. We ſhall perhaps employ ſome of them as pioneers and ſutlers in our camps, mere quill-drivers in the petty offices, door-keepers, meſſengers, ſextons, and ſo forth.

Amelia. But will they ſubmit to this inferiority.

Roxana. Inferior minds will be fitted for inferior ſtations. We ſhall keep the ſword and the purſe in our own hands. We ſhall moreover keep them ignorant, and from infancy bend their mind to ſervility.

Amelia. But, after all, is not woman made for man? and would you be the wife of ſuch a puſillanimous creature? If not, how would you preſerve this noble race of females, and the grand empire you talk of.

Thaleſtris. I confeſs you puzzle me. However, we muſt pick out the leaſt defective males, or elſe import from Europe ſome of their beſt men, coſt what it will.

Amelia. This would ſtill be a very partial ſupply; nine in ten of the women muſt die old maids.

Roxana. It is ſo. We muſt make that uſe of the men which nature intended. I hope alſo, that this neceſſary evil will not ſpoil the offſpring; becauſe the great Linnæus has proved that we derive the mental part from our mothers. Admitting that the bodies of our children ſhould be the worſe for the imbecility of their fathers, we can harden them by cold baths, exerciſe, &c.

Maria. My dear friends, your ſchemes are utopian. The laws of Providence are immutable: Man muſt do the rough work of ſociety: Woman ſhines in the tender cares and elegant arts of domeſtic life. Let us carry a counter-petition to Congreſs, ſigned by *ten thouſand fair Americans;* let us boldly declare, that we will never marry a man who cannot, in caſe of need, protect us and our children.——

The lady proceeded in ſketching this petition; it was arranged within an hour, and is now circulating over the country for ſubſcription: I ſhall ſhortly give you a copy of it.

Your friend, C.

The following intelligence was received by the December Britiſh Packet, arrived at New-York on Sunday laſt.

LONDON.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

AT twenty minutes after two, his Majeſty came into the houſe, and being ſeated upon the throne, Sir Francis Molyneaux was directed by the Lord Chancellor to proceed to the Houſe of Commons, and command their attendance upon his Majeſty.

Black Rod returned, with Mr. Addington, the ſpeaker, who approached the bar, between the Maſter of the Rolls and Mr. Phillips, followed by upwards of 200 members; after bowing reverentially to the throne, he addreſſed his Majeſty as follows:

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

IN obedience to your Majeſty's commands, your faithful Commons have proceeded, in conformity to their antient privileges, to elect a Speaker; and their choice has fallen upon me, whom they now preſent to your Majeſty for your royal approbation.

The arduous ſituation in which I am placed, will require abilities and judgment infinitely beyond what your Majeſty may expect from the Speaker of your Houſe of Commons. It is with great reverence that I bend to your Majeſty, when I appear before you to receive your royal approbation."

The Lord Chancellor approached the throne, and having received his Majeſty's commands, declared his Majeſty's full approbation of the unanimous choice his faithful Commons had made.

The Speaker then bowed to the throne, and on behalf of the Commons, prayed his Majeſty to grant their ancient privileges, freedom of ſpeech, &c.

The Lord Chancellor again approached his Majeſty, and replied to the Speaker—"His Majeſty has, in the moſt ample manner, confirmed all your ancient rights and privileges.

His Majeſty then made the following moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is a great ſatisfaction to me to inform you, that the differences which had ariſen between me and the court of Spain, have happily been brought to an amicable termination.

I have ordered copies of the declarations exchanged between my ambaſſador and the miniſter of the Catholic King, and of the convention which has ſince been concluded, to be laid before you.

The objects which I have propoſed to myſelf in the whole of this tranſaction have been, to obtain a ſuitable reparation for the acts of violence committed at Nootka, and to remove the grounds of ſimilar diſputes in future, as well as to ſecure to my ſubjects the exerciſe of their navigation, commerce, and fiſheries, in thoſe parts of the world which were the ſubject of diſcuſſion.

The zeal and public ſpirit manifeſted by all ranks of my ſubjects, and the diſpoſition and conduct of my allies, had left me no room to doubt of the moſt vigorous and effectual ſupport; but no event could have afforded me ſo much ſatisfaction, as the attainment of the objects which I had in view, without any actual interruption of the bleſſings of peace.

Since the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, a foundation has been laid for a pacification between Auſtria and the Porte, and I am now employing my mediation, in conjunction with my allies, for the purpoſe of negociating a definitive treaty between thoſe powers, and of endeavouring to put an end to the diſſention, in the Netherlands, in whoſe ſituation I am neceſſarily concerned, from conſiderations of national intereſt, as well as from the engagement of treaties.

A ſeparate peace has taken place between Ruſſia and Sweden; but the war between the former of thoſe powers and the Porte, ſtill continues. The principles on which I have hitherto acted, will make me always deſirous of employing the weight and influence of this country in contributing to the reſtoration of general tranquility.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the accounts of the expence of the late armaments, and the eſtimates for the enſuing year, to be laid before you.

Painful as it is to me, at all times, to ſee any increaſe of the public burthens, I am perſuaded you will agree with me in thinking, that the extent of our preparations was dictated by a due regard to the exiſting circumſtances, and that you will reflect with pleaſure on ſo ſtriking a proof of the advantages derived from the liberal ſupplies granted ſince the laſt peace, for the naval ſervice. I rely on your zeal and public ſpirit to make due proviſion for defraying the charges incurred by this armament, and for ſupporting the ſeveral branches of the public ſervice on ſuch a footing, as the general ſituation of affairs may appear to require. You will at the ſame time, I am perſuaded, ſhew your determination invariably to perſevere in that ſyſtem which has ſo effectually confirmed and maintained the public credit of the nation.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

You will have obſerved with concern the interruption which has taken place in the tranquility of our India poſſeſſions, in conſequence of the unprovoked attack on an ally of the Britiſh nation. The reſpectable ſtate, however, of the forces under the direction of the government there, and the confidence in the Britiſh name, which the ſyſtem preſcribed by parliament, has eſtabliſhed among the native powers in India, afford the moſt favorable proſpect of bringing the conteſt to a ſpeedy and ſucceſsful concluſion.

I think it neceſſary, particularly to call your attention to the ſtate of the Province of Quebec, and to recommend it to you, to conſider of ſuch regulations for its government, as the preſent circumſtances and condition of the Province may appear to require.

I am ſatisfied that I ſhall, on every occaſion, receive the fulleſt proofs of your zealous and affectionate attachment, which cannot but afford me peculiar ſatisfaction, after ſo recent an opportunity of collecting the immediate ſenſe of my people.

You may be aſſured, that I deſire nothing ſo much on my part, as to cultivate an entire harmony and confidence between me and my parliament, for the purpoſe of preſerving and tranſmitting to poſterity, the invaluable bleſſings of our free and excellent conſtitution, and of concurring with you in every meaſure which can maintain the advantages of our preſent ſituation, and promote and augment the proſperity and happineſs of my faithful ſubjects.

NOVEMBER 30.

The Duke of Orlean's defence has juſt made its appearance in an Engliſh dreſs; together with the advice of his Counſel, who recommended him to commence an action againſt *the King's Attorney* for a *malicious proſecution*; and againſt ſeveral of the witneſſes for *perjury*. In an introductory advertiſement theſe circumſtances are applied to a celebrated trial now depending.

Alexander Maconochie, Eſq. is to ſucceed the late Dr. Adam Smith as one of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in Scotland.

On Wedneſday laſt the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council of Edinburgh, unanimouſly agreed to addreſs his Majeſty on the continuation of peace, in conſequence of the convention entered into between the Courts of Great-Britain and Spain.

It was yeſterday determined in the Court of King's Bench, that a man marrying a widow is not bound to maintain her children by her firſt huſband.

Ireland, in the ten laſt years, has paid to Sweden and other countries, the enormous ſum of five millions for Iron alone, which their own mines were adequate to produce.

Letters from Vienna confirm the victory obtained by the Generaliſſimo of her Imperial Majeſty over the Turks in the Cuban. This victory is repreſented to have been very complete, and will, no doubt, have its weight in the negociations with the Porte.

Immediately after the convention has been taken into conſideration, the following important objects will be ſubmitted to Parliament by the miniſter, viz.

The forming of two diſtinct governments for Canada and Brunſwick, in North-America.

The appointment of an Ambaſſador to the United States of America. And

A reviſion of the laws of Guernſey and Jerſey.

We hear that Mr. Elliott, father-in-law to Admiral Digby, is to be the Ambaſſador to America, with a ſalary of 3000l. a year.

The church lands and houſes in France have ſold for a larger ſum than could be fairly expected.

On the 31ſt of October, M. Blanchard, being then at Prague, made his 37th aerial excurſion in his balloon, accompanied by one of the members of the Royal Society of Prague. The balloon was filled with 9000 cubic feet of gaz; and at 4, P. M. he aſcended from the plain Baumgarten, in preſence of a multitude of ſpectators. They were provided with ſeveral inſtruments for making obſervations, but the machine was ſcarcely at the height of 1000 feet, before they were all broken, or thrown down from the gallery by a violent motion of a ſtream of wind, which toſſed the machine in all directions—Notwithſtanding their apparent danger, they deſcended in perfect ſafety.

A private letter from the Eaſt-Indies, juſt received, mentions that a war has begun between our troops and Tippoo Sultan, who now ſtiles himſelf Shah Allum, or king of the world.

In conſequence of a duel which took place, Nov. 12 between M. de Caſtries, of the ariſtocratic, and M. Lameth, of the patriotic party, in France; it has been propoſed to the Aſſembly, that the practice of duelling be made capital. M. de Lameth was dangerouſly wounded, and in revenge, the mob have demoliſhed the houſe of M. de Caſtries, who had previouſly made his eſcape.

The following extracts are tranſlated from the LEYDEN GAZETTE.

HAGUE, Nov. 23—30.

"We are waiting with the greateſt impatience for news from Brabant, where we expect the Auſtrian army are at this moment arrived. The Belgic Congreſs, weary of the fanatical obſtinacy of Van der Noot, Van Eupen, and others of that caſt, have concluded, at laſt to make an attempt to avoid an abſolute ſubmiſſion to the Emperor, and preſerve their ancient conſtitution without having recourſe to military exertions. From all appearances, the Belgic Congreſs have no other reſource left them but to accept the re-eſtabliſhment of their old conſtitution, with every guarantee for the ſtrict obſervance thereof that can reaſonably be deſired—the two ſuperior orders of the nation, ſee the abſolute neceſſity of accepting thoſe terms immediately, and nothing but the influence of the inferior clergy over the dregs of the people, keeps alive the preſent diſturbances, and prevent the low countries from enjoying the bleſſings of peace-"

"On the 13th inſt. the Belgic Congreſs met to debate upon the Emperor's manifeſt. Van Eupen and Van der Noot, conluded their harangues with a ſolemn oath never to enter into any accommodation whatever with the emperor, or to return under his ſovereignty, and adviſed the other members to follow their example; but this was peremptorily refuſed; and the delegates from Hainault, Flanders, Tournay and Tourneſis and from Malines, joined the other members in their refuſal, adding, "that they were ordered by their conſtituents to accommodate matters, if poſſible, with their ancient ſovereign." And thus the Belgic nation is ſplit into two parties, the more moderate under the controul of the moſt numerous and violent, hurried on by a blind impetuoſity and a few deſigning leaders."

"Letters from Vienna, dated Nov. 13, mention a compleat victory gained by the Ruſſians over the Turks in the Cuban, on or about the tenth of October. Notwithſtanding the ſuperiority of the Turks in numbers, they were totally vanquiſhed, and their whole camp with their artillery, conſiſting of more than 300 pieces of cannon, their baggage, proviſion, and even the Seraſkier and all his family, fell into the hands of the conquerors."

STATE PAPER.

The following Miniſterial Paper, ſigned by the Plenipotentiaries of the three allied Powers, England, Pruſſia, *and* Holland, *in anſwer to the Belgic deputies, is too intereſting, in the preſent juncture of affairs, to be omitted:*

YOUR conſtituents ſeem to doubt our having received poſitive inſtructions, and ſufficient powers to aſſure to your nation, the means which ought to precede the ceſſation of hoſtilities, and that we have not ſpoken miniſterially in our verbal anſwers. To ſet aſide all ſuch ſcruples and uncertainty, we here ſpeak for the third and laſt time, aſſuring you that we do it miniſterially, in the name of our reſpective ſovereigns. "That it reſts only with the Belgic nation to ſee their legitimate conſtitution re-eſtabliſhed, ſuch as it exiſted, in the greateſt purity, before the commencement of the laſt reign, with all its privileges, civil and religious, and a perfect oblivion of every thing, that has paſſed during the late troubles. We are moreover authoriſed to add, that if your conſtituents enter again frankly and willingly into obedience to the Emperor's government, his Imperial Majeſty is diſpoſed to grant ſuch farther conceſſions as ſhall eſſentially alter the conſtitutions. But we are obliged to declare openly, that no longer a term than twenty one days, from the date of this letter, is allowed to accept their propoſitions.

If you permit this time to paſs, or if in the interval you give occaſion for any new hoſtile aggreſſion, we proteſt, that our reſpective Sovereigns can no longer guarantee your fate.

Done at the Hague, the 31ſt of Oct. 1790.

(Signed) AUCKLAND,
KELLER,
VAN DE SPIEHEL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18.

Extract of letter from London, dated Nov. 24.

By theſe incloſed papers you will ſee that the ſo much talked of revolution of the Belgic Provinces has come to nothing. Every effort has been made to oppoſe the Emperor, but to no purpoſe. The deſertion of the Belgic army is almoſt univerſal; and the conſternation occaſioned by a conviction of the utter impoſſibility of reſiſting troops ſo infinitely ſuperior in diſcipline and courage to their own, has obliged the people to yield to irreſiſtable neceſſity. So it wouldhave been with you in your conteſt with this country had not the wide Atlantic and ſome other circumſtances interpoſed to ſave you.—As to ourſelves, we are congratulating each other on certain imaginary advantages gained in our negociation with Spain, ſuch as the right of fiſhing for whales in the middle of the South Seas, and erecting fortreſſes in a barren country at the extremities of the Globe, which even by our own accounts is not worth poſſeſſing, except on account of an article of commerce which muſt ſoon be exhauſted.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 11.

(Continued from our laſt.)

In committee of the whole, on the bill repealing after the laſt day of next the act laying duties on diſtilled ſpirits, &c. and impoſing others in their ſtead. Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

MR. WILLIAMSON adverted to the publication of the reſolutions of the aſſembly of North-Carolina, in which buſineſs he ſaid, ſome miſinformation had taken place. He then alluded to the aſſumption, and obſerved that ſince the United States had made the State debts the debts of the union, it becomes neceſſary to provide for them, and he ſuppoſed ſome ſort of exciſe was neceſſary. He reprobated a land tax—and then obſerved that exciſes according to the conſtitution, ought to be equal; he propoſed to equalize them by impoſing a tax on beer and cyder. If there will be an exceſs in the revenue, as appears pretty evident, let the duty on our own produce be ſtruck out. He inſiſted on the injuſtice of laying this duty on thoſe States, which had been averſe to the aſſumption.

He ſuggeſted other ſources of revenue—mentioned newſpapers, on which he ſuppoſed if a duty was laid, it would be advantageous to the public and to the printers. He concluded by ſaying he hoped the 13th ſection would be ſtruck out.

Mr. Ames offered a few remarks, to ſhew the obligation of the government to provide permanent funds for the payment of the intereſt of the debt agreeable to the ſpirit of the law paſſed the laſt ſeſſion—nor did he conceive that a caſual ſurplus was any ſufficient reaſon for not making complete proviſion; annual grants for the purpoſe of ſupporting the public credit had been ſufficiently proved inadequate to the object.

Mr. Bloodworth obſerved that if prejudices do exiſt, whether well founded, or not, they produce all the miſchiefs of a well founded oppoſition till they are removed; he ſaid a univerſal oppoſition to exciſes, exiſts in North-Carolina, and he dreaded the conſequences of this meaſure's being urged; North-Carolina has been well diſpoſed to the government—what is the reaſon this is not at preſent the caſe? It is owing ſir, to the meaſures which have been purſued by the government. The aſſumption was a meaſure univerſally odious to the people of that State, and he believed it was ſo to many other perſons in the Southern States. With reſpect to the obſervations of the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts, that North Carolina knew when ſhe adopted the Conſtitution that the general government had a right to lay exciſes, he obſerved, that North Carolina expected that ſome attention would havn been paid to her propoſed amendments: On the whole he hoped the clauſe would be ſtruck out—and if an exciſe is thought to be neceſſary, let it be laid only on foreign ſpirits, and ſpirits manufactured from foreign materials.

Mr. Lawrance replied to Mr. Bloodworth's obſervations reſpecting confining the duty to foreign ſpirits: He ſaid this would operate to produce a very great deficiency in the revenue—The importation of foreign ſpirits will be deſtroyed, and the revenue derived from that ſource will be loſt.

He adverted to certain objections which had been urged againſt the bill, from the experience of Great Britain—he ſhewed, that none of theſe applied on the preſent occaſion: The bill is diveſted of thoſe qualities, commonly ſuppoſed to be connected with Exciſe Laws. He took notice of the accounts of uneaſineſſes which are ſaid to exiſt in ſome of the States—and counterballanced them by the tranquility and ſatisfaction which appear in others: In thoſe which it is preſumed bear at leaſt a full proportion of the burdens already impoſed by government.

He contended, that the operation of the bill would be to equalize the public burdens—and when this is realized, as it will be, he doubted not a ſpirit of conciliation and good humor would be the conſequence.

Mr. Jackſon ſaid that the funding law had appropriated the revenue for the payment of all the debts original and aſſumed—and the faith of the United States is pledged only to make up ſuch deficiency as may happen. It appears from the calculations before the committee, that no ſuch deficiency will be to be provided for. He wiſhed gentlemen to ſhew ſome plauſible reaſon for this additional burthen on the people—The eſtimates he had offered cannot be invalidated.

Mr. Parker ſaid he had heard nothing to induce him to change his mind reſpecting this bill. He had been uniformly oppoſed to exciſes—and he ſhould not withdraw his oppoſition at the preſent time.

He then adverted to the unequal operation of an exciſe, eſpecially on the ſouthern States, which he ſaid rendered it entirely contrary to the ſpirit of the Conſtitution.

He doubted not the revenue would encreaſe, notwithſtanding the ſuppoſititious defalcations which had been mentioned. He urged the unpopularity of the meaſure—the cultivation of the ſouthern orchards ought to be encouraged by the northern ſtates, as the ſouthern ſtates had encouraged their navigation and fiſheries. But if this partial duty is to be preſſed upon us in this manner, I ſhall not think it my duty, ſaid he, to be equally zealous in their favour in future.

Mr. Livermore obſerved, that ſeveral eſtimates had been offered to the committee—they cannot be all right becauſe they diſagree. He obſerved that it had not been noticed by any perſon that the preſent duty on foreign rum would be taken away by this bill, and the whole ſum to be raiſed from that article is from the bill now under conſideration. But ſuppoſe a ſurpluſage of revenue of 1 or 200,000 dollars ſhould be in the Treaſury, which I wiſh with all my heart may be the caſe, are there not ways enough to apply this ſurpluſage to the advantage of the United States? He inſtanced a variety of ways in which ſuch a ſurplus might be applied; but he did not ſeriouſly contemplate ſuch a ſurplus. He then adverted to the objection on account of the inequality.—He ſaid the duty on ſpirits diſtilled from molaſſes is agreed to—why ſhould not the ſpirits diſtilled from peaches in the ſouthern States be alſo ſubject to a duty: This he conſidered as unequal—and diſcovered a want of candor in the gentlemen from the ſouthward.

Mr. Parker aſked the gentleman if molaſſes was an article of the produce of this country? the ſouthern ſtates have nothing by which they can procure molaſſes: If the gentleman would conſent to exciſe fiſh, he would conſent to an exciſe on peach brandy.

Mr. Fitzſimons obſerved, that the deficiency occaſioned by the alteration in the duty on foreign rum, would occaſion a very conſiderable addition to the deficiency of the revenue. With reſpect to the inequality mentioned, he ſaid there was no probability that the ſouthern ſtates would ever pay an over proportion of the revenue.

Mr. Williamſon ſtated certain particulars to ſhew, that a juſt idea of the ſum paid by North-Carolina could not be known by any ſtatements from the public offices—their buſineſs is carried on coaſtwiſe—To judge of their conſumption, recourſe muſt be had to the exportations of that State—He ſaid the exportations of North-Carolina amounted to a million of dollars annually.

Mr. Clymer ſaid that a gentleman from Georgia had mentioned the averſion that the people of Pennſylvania bore to an exciſe law. Such a law he obſerved had been in force in the ſtate for upwards of 50 or 60 years, and that the exciſe officers were veſted with as much power as it was propoſed to give them by the bill before the houſe; that ſome reſiſtance had been offered to thoſe officers acting in the line of their duty; but that thoſe who oppoſed them in the execution of their buſineſs were ſeverely fined.—He was not convinced that the duty which it was propoſed to lay on ſpirits by the bill under conſideration was odious to a majority of the ſtates;—they moſt of them had exciſe laws of their own, and he conceived the preſent bill was as well guarded as poſſible, by wholſome proviſions againſt every objection—From the ſtatements which had been produced, there would be no great exceſs in the revenue, he apprehended; but if there was, it would be well applied in leſſening the public debts.

Mr. Madiſon remarked on the obſervations of Mr. Fitzſimons, reſpecting the ſouthern States not paying their proportion of the Impoſt: He ſhewed that the trade of the ſouthern ſtates was carried on by the eaſtern and northern States—That the conſumption of the ſouthern States was proportioned to their numbers, and in this way they bore their full proportion of the public burthens.

Mr. Jackſon replied to Mr. Clymer, and ſaid, that if the people had been ſeverely fined for a breach of the Exciſe Law in this State, he had been well informed, that the fine had been as ſeverely remitted.

The queſtion on ſtriking out the 13th ſection, was negatived—33 to 17. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19.

A bill, declaring the aſſent of Congreſs to a certain act of the State of Maryland, being read a ſecond time, was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee appointed for that purpoſe, reported a bill, authoriſing the Preſident of the United States to cauſe the debt due to foreign officers, the intereſt whereon is now payable in Paris, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to be paid and diſcharged—being read a firſt and ſecond time, was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

A letter from the Directors of the Library Company of Philadelphia, making an offer of the uſe of the Books in ſaid Library to the Members of both Houſes of Congreſs, was communicated by the Speaker.

Mr. Huntington preſented a memorial from the Baptiſt Aſſociation in the State of Connecticut, requeſting the interpoſition of Congreſs to prevent incorrectneſs in future editions of the Bible, publiſhed in the United States—read and laid on the table.

A petition from ſundry ſurgeons and ſurgeon's mates, in the ſervice of the United States, during the late war, was read and referred to the Secretary at War.

A petition from William Dewees, and a petition from William Blackledge, were referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Another petition from the ſame perſon, praying that certain claims againſt the ſtate of North Carolina be diſcharged, was referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Fitzſimons, from the committee appointed to conſider the petition of Joſhua Barney, late an officer in the American navy, reported a reſolution, that a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill, to allow to Capt. Joſhua Barney, the ſum of dollars.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the Houſe proceeded in the further conſideration of the amendments propoſed to the new Revenue Bill A motion to recommit the bill was negatived: It was then moved to re-commit the fourth ſection, which ſpecifies the compenſations to the inſpectors—this alſo was negatived: The debates were ſpun out to a conſiderable length—but an adjournment being called for, the further conſideration of the bill was poſtponed.

THURSDAY, Jan. 20.

Mr. Fitzſimons preſented a memorial from the merchants of Philadelphia, trading to India, and China—praying that an additional duty may be laid on all goods imported into the United States from India or China in foreign bottoms—this was read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

A petition of Robert Mead was preſented by Mr. Lawrance, which was read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

A petition of C. and J. Sands, and W. Livingſton in behalf of themſelves and aſſociates, praying compenſation for damages ſuſtained by a contract, for ſupplying the army, with proviſions—read and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by Mr. Otis, their Secretary—informing, that they have paſſed a bill for incorporating the ſubſcribers to the Bank of the United States.

The houſe reſumed the conſideratiou of the amendments propoſed to the new revenue bill—and after ſome debate the latter part of the fourth ſection, referring to the compenſation of the inſpectors, was ſtruck out.

A motion was again made to re-commit the bill generally to a ſelect committee, this was loſt—30 to 27.

Mr. Lee then moved that it ſhould be re-committed for the purpoſe of inſerting a clauſe deviſing a mode of collecting the revenue—this was negatived, 33 to 24.

Several amendments propoſed by Mr. Fitzſimons were adopted—Some ſections were expunged—The further conſideration of the bill was poſtponed till to morrow.

Mr. Sedgwick laid the following motion on the table, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for making compenſation to the inſpectors of the duties on diſtilled ſpirits.

Mr. Tucker, Mr. Partridge, and Mr. Lee were appointed a committee on the part of the Houſe, to join a committee of the Senate to conſider of and report a time for the commencement of the next Congreſs. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 21.

The act to incorporate the ſubſcribers to the bank of the United States received from the Senate yeſterday, was read the firſt and ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole houſe on Wedneſday next.

Mr. Madiſon preſented the petition of W. C. Webb and Conyers Wythe, which was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Williamſon reported a bill for preventing the invalid penſioners from ſelling their penſions before they ſhall become due; read a firſt and ſecond time, and made the order of the day on Thurſday next.

Mr. Sedgwick's motion for a committee to bring in a bill to provide for the compenſation of the inſpectors of the duties on diſtilled ſpirits, was taken into conſideration, and a committee conſiſting of Meſſrs. Sedgwick, Madiſon and Lawrance was appointed.

The houſe proceeded in the conſideration of the amendments propoſed to the bill laying duties on diſtilled ſpirits.

A motion was made by Mr. Jackſon, in the following words:

And be it further enacted, *That if any inſpector or other officer or perſon concerned in the collection of the revenue to be raiſed by this act, ſhall, by word, meſſage or writing, or in any other manner whatſoever, perſuade or endeavor to perſuade, an Elector to give, or diſſuade or endeavor to diſſuade any from giving his vote for the choice of any perſon to be a member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, member of the Senate, or Preſident of the United States—ſuch inſpector or other perſon ſo offending, ſhall be forever diſabled from holding an office under this act, and ſhall be ſubject to a penalty of dollars.*

This motion occaſioned a lengthy debate. The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Jackſon, were, Ayes 21—Nays 37. The further conſideration of the bill was poſtponed till to-morrow.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by Mr. Otis their Secretary, informing that they have concurred in the vote of the houſe, in appointing a committee on their part to conſider and report a time for the commencement of the next Congreſs.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

MR. FENNO,

I CALLED this morning for the firſt time, to hear the proceedings of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the ſtate of Pennſylvania; and was much ſurpriſed to find them warmly engaged in a buſineſs that in my humble opinion; and I believe in the opinion of their conſtituents generally, they had no more to do with than with the King of Great-Britain's late ſpeech to both Houſes of Parliament.

The contention was about paſſing a ſett of reſolutions ſaid to relate to a law pending in the houſe of repreſentatives of the United States, reſpecting revenue. No perſon will pretend to queſtion the right of the houſe in expreſſing their ſentiments on the public meaſures of the national legiſlature; but in the preſent caſe, I very much queſtion if there was a neceſſity for ſuch caution, and much more the propriety of the mode of exerciſing it.

We truſt it will never be diſputed that the Aſſembly of a free State have a right to bear teſtimony againſt any law, that is "eſtabliſhed upon principles, ſubverſive of the peace, liberty, and rights of its citizens;" but did the gentlemen, who offered the reſolutions, make it appear that the propoſed law was founded on ſuch principles, or that it would have ſuch a tendency? I believe it will be acknowledged, they did not, either in the debates or otherwiſe, only by an indirect *charge* or *inſinuation*, contained on the face of the reſolutions. If there was real cauſe of complaint, why not come forward and remonſtrate boldly and openly; and if there was no cauſe, why ſound an alarm, and take up ſo much time about a viſionary evil that did not exiſt?

If *popularity* was the object the gentlemen had in view, the good ſenſe of the people of Pennſylvania will certainly diſappoint them; for it is not to be doubted, that they have as well-founded a confidence in *their repreſentatives* in the one body as in the other.

It is notorious that the members of that body, with regard to whoſe conduct and views too many endeavor to promote jealouſy and diſtruſt, have at all times evinced the moſt ſacred regard *to the rights and liberties of the people*; and from their means of obtaining information, are more likely to be able to judge on queſtions which have for their object the general intereſts of the nation.

Philadelphia, Jan. 20, 1791. A PENNSYLVANIAN.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22.

The advocates of the preſent government, before it was adopted by the people, were thought to be very ſanguine in their anticipation of the bleſſings which would reſult from its eſtabliſhment. It has turned out on the trial, however, that the event has exceeded the expectation—more is perhaps fulfilled than was promiſed: But many who allow that our ſituation was deplorable before the union was ſecured by the new government, and that it is at preſent more proſperous than the moſt ſanguine could then have expected, yet will not give all the credit of the change to the new Conſtitution. But a correſpondent thinks it uſeful to remark, that there is one point in which all parties may agree, which is, that whether the ſurpriſing proſperity of the country is, or is not, in any degree, the work of the national government, it is plain, that nothing can ſecure the continuance of that proſperity but the preſervation of the government: Weakening the government, or overthrowing it, would immediately change the condition and proſpects of the people. While we enjoy ſo much, and hope ſo much more than we enjoy, we ſhould reverence our government, and conſider any attempt to excite the people to deſtroy it, as more injurious to our wealth, than the Heſſian Fly in our wheat-fields. That inſect attacks but one grain, and not every ſpecies of that: But anarchy and civil diſcord ſpare nothing. The inſect takes the ſeed—violence would ſeize the crop. The adoption of the Conſtitution ſaved us from theſe evils: By ſupporting it we may hope in future to avoid them.

Before the Conſtitution was adopted, it was charged with tending to oppreſſion and tyranny: A man who believed all that he had heard againſt it, muſt have expected in 1791, to wear wooden ſhoes, and to want ſpirit to ſay his ſoul was his own.——How things are changed!——The government has been tried: And what is ſaid againſt it now?—That it does injuſtice?——No: But that it does more than juſtice exacts of it.—It pays debts, which ſay the accuſers, it did not owe; but which are allowed to be honeſtly due—which on ſettling the accounts, this government ſtood bound to pay, and which the worthy creditors would have been likely to loſe, if it had not conſented to admit, without delay.—So much for its tyranny, and treading on men's rights and property.——Now for its oppreſſion: Why; that its revenue is ſo ample, that new taxes are declared to be ſuperfluous.——Americans, you have tried your government: You have tried to do without one:—Which do you like beſt?

A correſpondent obſeves, that agreeable to the ſketch of the debates in the Pennſylvania houſe of Repreſentatives, as publiſhed in Mr. Dunlap's paper—the cauſe of the union, ſo far as it depends on revenue to ſupport it, is in a very ſickly condition.—A torrent of oratorical declamation in favor of interfering with the legiſlature of the United States, is counteracted by a few detached ſentences; and the "*induſtry*" of an individual federaliſt only—it even appears that when called upon to give their reaſons, the federaliſts do "*not offer any particular arguments.*"

It appears to be the general wiſh of the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates, that the debates of the Senate of the United States ſhould be public.—North-Carolina, Virginia, Pennſylvania, and New-York have expreſſed that ſentiment.

According to ſome recent reſolutions paſſed in the legiſlatures of particular ſtates—we appear to be in a fair way to get rid of the expence of ſupporting a federal government; eſpecially as the work of legiſlation for the *whole union* appears to be better underſtood, by detached bodies than by the concentered wiſdom of the ſtates—even in the opinion of ſome who are ſworn to ſupport the federal conſtitution.

We hear from Albany that the convention of Vermont made a houſe on the 6th inſt. in order to deliberate upon the adoption of the Conſtitution of the United States. From the degree of unanimity which appeared among the members, it is (ſays the Albany account) probable that they adopted the conſtitution on Saturday, the 8th inſtant.

The Governor of this ſtate has been pleaſed to appoint Alexander James Dallas, Eſq. his Secretary.

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.				
6 pr. Cents	17/4. pr. £		86⅛	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9/.		45	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents		9/4.	46⅓	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.				
Final Settl. and other Certificates		15/9.	78¾	do.
Indents	9/.		45	do.
N. and S. Carolina, debts,	11/.	11/6.	57½	do.

WANTED, TWO OR MORE

Convenient ROOMS,

in Cheſnut-Street, or as near the Bank as poſſible. Enquire of the Printer. (eptf.)

South-Carolina Lands for Sale,

ABOUT one hundred miles from Charleſton, for any kind of Goods. One third part of 63 Tracts of Land, containing 51,900 acres, lying near the rivers of Savannah, Big and Little Salt Cohachees, and the fork of the Ediſto: Theſe Lands are a dark, or a copper-coloured ſoil, in an inhabited part of the State.

Alſo 5 tracts of Land in Ninety-Six diſtrict, 4 in Orangeburg diſtrict, 6 in Camden, all containing 7,600 acres, all good land, with ſtreams of water running through them. Theſe Lands will be ſold ſo low, that a man may make his fortune in buying them, for the purpoſe of ſelling them again, as emigrants are daily arriving there from Europe, to ſettle.

Duplicate Plots and Grants may be ſeen, and indiſputable titles will be given by the ſubſcriber. FREDERICK KING.

Morriſtown, Jan. 1791. (77—6w1w.)

Forty Dollars Reward.

LOST by the Subſcriber, on the 12th day of January 1791, between Penollopon and Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, and State of New-Jerſey, the following Certificates, iſſued by the ſaid State, to ſundry Soldiers, for the three-fourth parts of the depreciation of their pay; all of which are ſigned by John Stevens, jun. Treaſurer, and counterſigned by James Ewing, Auditor, viz.

No.	Dated,	Payable to	Amount.
323	June 26, 1781,	Powel Alſton,	£.60 8 9
399	January 27, do.	Jacob Long,	30 16 10½
593	June 29, do.	Oliver Cromwell,	60 8 9
664	June 30, do.	James Kinſey,	57 12 6
740	July 2, do.	George Long,	5 4 4½
869	July 4, do.	Ananias Clark,	3 12 4½
938	July 30, do.	Samuel Dotey,	135 7 6¾
1060	March 20, 1782,	Ephraim Patten,	31 13 9
1128	Auguſt 8, do.	James Couliſton,	30 7 10½
1133	Auguſt 8, do.	Moſes Thompſon,	150 5 9½
1230	January 27, 1783,	Aſa Gildersleaves,	63 7 5¼
1237	April 9, do.	Michael Lane,	61 16 10½
841	July 4, 1781,	James Clark,	4 17 10½

Any perſon who may have found the ſaid Certificates, and will return them to the ſubſcriber, living at Penollopon aforeſaid, ſhall receive the above reward; and in proportion for any part of them which may be returned.

All perſons are hereby cautioned againſt purchaſing any of the above Certificates, as payment is ſtopped at the public offices. If any of them ſhould be offered for ſale, the perſon to whom they are offered is requeſted to ſtop the ſame, and give notice thereof to their humble ſervant. KENNETH HANKINSON.

Monmouth County, New-Jerſey, Jan. 15, 1791.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 13, 1790.

In obedience to the order of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the 9th Day of Auguſt laſt, requiring the SECRETARY of the TREASURY to prepare and report, on this Day, ſuch further Proviſion as may, in his opinion, be neceſſary for eſtabliſhing the PUBLIC CREDIT —the ſaid Secretary further

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS,

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

TO procure for the landholders the aſſiſtance of loans, is the great deſideratum. Suppoſing other difficulties ſurmounted, and a fund created, compoſed partly of coin and partly of land, yet the benefit contemplated could only then be obtained, by the bank's advancing them its notes for the whole, or part, of the value of the lands they had ſubſcribed to the ſtock. If this advance was ſmall, the relief aimed at would not be given; if it was large, the quantity of notes iſſued would be a cauſe of *diſtruſt*, and if received at all, they would be likely to return ſpeedily upon the bank for payment; which, after exhauſting its coin, might be under a neceſſity of turning its lands into money, at any price that could be obtained for them, to the irreparable prejudice of the proprietors.

Conſiderations of public advantage ſuggeſt a further wiſh, which is, that the bank could be eſtabliſhed upon principles, that would cauſe the profits of it to redound to the immediate benefit of the State. This is contemplated by many, who ſpeak of a national bank, but the idea ſeems liable to inſuperable objections. To attach full confidence to an inſtitution of this nature, it appears to be an eſſential ingredient in its ſtructure, that it ſhall be under a *private* not a *public* direction, under the guidance of *individual intereſt*, not of *public policy*; which would be ſuppoſed to be, and in certain emergencies, under a feeble or too ſanguine adminiſtration, would really be, liable to being too much influenced by *public neceſſity*. The ſuſpicion of this would probably be a canker, that would continually corrode the vitals of the bank, and would be moſt likely to prove fatal in thoſe ſituations, in which the public good would require, that they ſhould be moſt ſound and vigorous. It would indeed be little leſs than a miracle, ſhould the credit of the bank be at the diſpoſal of the government if in a long ſeries of time, there was not experienced a calamitous abuſe of it. It is true, that it would be the real intereſt of the government not to abuſe it; its genuine policy to huſband and cheriſh it with the moſt guarded circumſpection, as an ineſtimable treaſure. But what government ever uniformly conſulted its true intereſts, in oppoſition to the temptations of momentary exigencies? What nation was ever bleſſed with a conſtant ſucceſſion of upright and wiſe adminiſtrators?

The keen, ſteady, and as it were magnetic ſenſe of their own intereſt as proprietors, in the directors of a bank, pointing invariably to its true pole, the proſperity of the inſtitution, is the only ſecurity that can always be relied upon for a careful and prudent adminiſtration. It is therefore the only baſis on which an enlightened, unqualified and permanent confidence can be expected to be erected and maintained.

The precedents of the banks eſtabliſhed in ſeveral cities of Europe, Amſterdam, Hamburgh and others, may ſeem to militate againſt this poſition. Without a preciſe knowledge of all the peculiarities of their reſpective conſtitutions, it is difficult to pronounce how far this may be the caſe. That of Amſterdam however, which we beſt know is rather under a municipal than a governmental direction. Particular magiſtrates of the city, not officers of the republic, have the management of it. It is alſo a bank of depoſit, not of loan, or circulation; conſequently leſs liable to abuſe, as well as leſs uſeful. Its general buſineſs conſiſts in receiving money for ſafe keeping, which if not called for within a certain time, becomes a part of its ſtock, and irreclaimable: But a credit is given for it on the books of the bank, which being transferable, anſwers all the purpoſes of money.

The directors being magiſtrates of the city, and the ſtockholders in general its moſt influential citizens, it is evident, that the principle of private intereſt muſt be prevalent in the management of the bank. And it is equally evident, that from the nature of its operations, that principle is leſs eſſential to it, than to an inſtitution conſtituted with a view to the accommodation of the public and individuals, by direct loans and a paper circulation.

As far as may concern the aid of the bank, within the proper limits, a good government has nothing more to wiſh for, than it will always poſſeſs; though the management be in the hands of private individuals. As the inſtitution, if rightly conſtituted, muſt depend for its renovation from time to time on the pleaſure of the government, it will not be likely to feel a diſpoſition to render itſelf by its conduct unworthy of public patronage. The government too, in the adminiſtration of its finances, has it in its power to reciprocate benefits to the bank, of not leſs importance than thoſe which the bank affords to the government, and which beſides are never unattended with an immediate and adequate compenſation. Independent of theſe more particular conſiderations, the natural weight and influence of a good government will always go far towards procuring a compliance with its deſires; and as the directors will uſually be compoſed of ſome of the moſt diſcreet, reſpectable and well-informed citizens, it can hardly ever be difficult to make them ſenſible of the force of the inducements which ought to ſtimulate their exertions.

It will not follow from what has been ſaid, that the ſtate may not be the holder of a part of the ſtock of a bank, and conſequently a ſharer in the profits of it. It will only follow that it ought not to deſire any participation in the direction of it, and therefore ought not to own the whole or principal part of the ſtock; for if the maſs of their property ſhould belong to the public, and if the direction of it ſhould be in private hands, this would be to commit the intereſts of the ſtate to perſons not intereſted, or not enough intereſted in their proper management.

There is one thing, however, which the government owes to itſelf and to the community; at leaſt to all that part of it, who are not ſtockholders; which is to reſerve to itſelf a right of aſcertaining, as often as may be neceſſary, the ſtate of the bank, excluding however all pretenſion to controul. This right forms an article in the primitive conſtitution of the bank of North-America; and its propriety ſtands upon the cleareſt reaſons. If the paper of a bank is to be permitted to inſinuate itſelf into all the revenues and receipts of a country; if it is even ſubſtituted for gold and ſilver in all the tranſactions of buſineſs, it becomes in either view a national concern of the firſt magnitude. As ſuch, the ordinary rules of prudence require, that the government ſhould poſſeſs the means of aſcertaining, whenever it thinks fit, that ſo delicate a truſt is executed with fidelity and care. A right of this nature is not only deſirable as it reſpects the government; but it ought to be equally ſo to all thoſe concerned in the inſtitution; as an additional title to public and private confidence; and as a thing which can only be formidable to practices that imply miſmanagement. The preſumption muſt always be, that the characters who would be entruſted with the exerciſe of this right on behalf of the government, will not be deficient in the diſcretion which it may require; at leaſt the admitting of this preſumption cannot be deemed too great a return of confidence for that very large portion of it which the government is required to place in the bank.

Abandoning therefore ideas, which however agreeable or deſirable, are neither practicable nor ſafe; the following plan for the conſtitution of a National Bank, is reſpectfully ſubmitted to the conſideration of the houſe.

[*For this plan, ſee No.* 69 *of this Gazette.*]

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE Copartnerſhip of HEWES and ANTHONY having expired the 31ſt ultimo, they requeſt thoſe, who have any demands, to exhibit their accounts and receive their money; and thoſe who are indebted, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, to either of the Subſcribers, at their Compting-Houſe, No. 5, Cheſnut-Street-Wharf.

JOSIAH HEWES,
JOSEPH ANTHONY.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1791.

N. B. They have yet on hand, and for SALE, at their STORE abovementioned,

HYSON, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS,

Three caſes Caſſia,
Pimento in bags, Martinico Coffee,
Muſcovado Sugar,
A few Caſes old Batavia Arrack,
One caſk of Durham Muſtard,
New England Rum in hogſheads and barrels,
A quantity of prime Boſton Beef,
Spermaceti, right whale and tanners' Oil,
Beſt pickled Mackrel,
6 by 8—7 by 9—8 by 10—9 by 11—and 10 by 12 Window Glaſs,
A quantity of excellent carrot Tobacco,
And an elegant CHANDELIER. (2aw6w.)

New Line of Stages.

THE Subſcriber has eſtabliſhed a line of STAGES from Hartford to Boſton, by way of Norwich and Providence, which will run thro twice a week during the Winter Seaſon, and three times a week during the Summer Seaſon.

Good Carriages, Horſes, and careful Drivers are provided.—Paſſengers pay three Pence per Mile, and are allowed 14 pound Baggage each.—Extra Baggage pays at the rate of three Pence per Mile for every 150 wt. As the Mail is to go in theſe Stages for the year 1791, fixed hours for ſtarting from the reſpective Stage Houſes is abſolutely neceſſary—from which there can be no deviation. *Norwich, Dec.* 14, 1790.

The Stage for the Eaſtward leaves
Hartford——Mondays and Thurſdays,
Norwich——Tueſdays and Fridays,
Providence——Wedneſdays and Saturdays,
For the Weſtward, leaves Boſton——Mondays and Thurſdays,
Providence——Tueſdays and Fridays,
Norwich——Wedneſdays and Saturdays.

69—1w3m JESSE BROWN.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LOTTERY.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY, preſent the Public with the Firſt Claſs of the *Maſſachuſetts ſemi-annual State Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the *Repreſentatives' Chamber*, in Boſton, on the Seventeenth of *March* next, *or ſooner*, if the Tickets ſhall be diſpoſed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 Tickets, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the uſe of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars,*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000.				

☞ TICKETS may be had of the ſeveral Managers, who will pay the Prizes *on demand*—of the TREASURER of the Common wealth—of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-Store, *Franklin's-Head Court-Street*, and at other places as uſual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER, } Managers.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,

Boſton, July 28, 8790.

☞ *Tickets in the above Lottery are to be ſold by* Stephen Auſtin, *corner of Front and Pine Streets, Philadelphia.*

PLEASE TO NOTICE.

☞ *FOR the accommodation of thoſe who would wiſh to become Adventurers in the Firſt Claſs of the* MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL STATE LOTTERY, *letters*, poſt paid, *directed to* SAMUEL COOPER, *at his Office, North ſide State-Houſe, Boſton, encloſing Philadelphia, New-York or Boſton Bank-Bills, or other good Bills, will be particularly attended to, and Tickets forwarded* immediately *upon the receipt of ſuch letters.*

Boſton, Dec. 22, 1790.

N. B. *A Liſt of Prizes will be depoſited with the Printer hereof, immediately after the drawing is compleated.* 71 raw tf

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HENRY KUHL,

At No. 143, *Second-Street, near Race-Street,*

BY advice of his friends in New-York and Philadelphia, has opened an office for the purpoſe of buying and ſelling, on commiſſion, the different ſpecies of *Stock*, and of *liquidated* and *unliquidated* paper in the market.

He will obtain ſuch Certificates as are required by the *funding law*, for thoſe who have unliquidated Securities; and *tranſfer* ſtock from and to the Treaſury and the Offices of the Commiſſioners of Loans, on moderate terms.

Having for ſeveral years paſt been employed in the Treaſury of the United States, he is well acquainted with its operations and forms; and flatters himſelf that on that ſcore he has a decided advantage in tranſacting buſineſs here. He is fully impreſſed with the truth of the adage that "diſpatch is the ſoul of buſineſs," and will always make the intereſt of his employers an object of the firſt importance.

Philadelphia, December 29*th*, 1790.

☞ *Subſcribers for Mrs. Warren's Poems, are requeſted to call on the Editor for their books.*

AMERICAN CLOTHS.

SUPERFINE and ELASTICS,
CONGRESS BROWN,
LONDON SMOKE,
LEAD DRAB,
BLUE and OTHER faſhionable Colours,

Manufactured at Hartford, (State of Connecticut,) juſt received, and are now offered for Sale, at the

CHEAP STORE, No. 38,

North Third Street,

At which Store are alſo opening a large and general aſſortment of

EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS.

CLOTHS,
Linens,
Cambrics,
Painted, ſprigged, tambour-ed book, and jaconet Muſlins,
Chintzes,
Cottons and Calicoes,
Silks,

ELEGANT Veſt Patterns—adapted to the ſeaſon,
Silk, Cotton, and Worſted Hoſe,
Corduroys,
Velveretts, and Royal Ribs,
Beſt Buck, Beaver, and White Kidd Gloves,

A Variety of STUFFS.

And many other Articles, too numerous to inſert in an Advertiſement; all of which are now ſelling by *Wholeſale* and *Retail*, on ſo low terms, as to make them an object to the purchaſers.

N. B. A few Barrels of MACKAREL, and Nova-Scotia HERRINGS. *Philadelphia, Jan.* 12, 1791.

EBENEZER HAZARD and JONAS ADDOMS have entered into partnerſhip, and opened an OFFICE, at No. 173, in Market-Street, a few doors above Fourth-Street, where, under the Firm of

HAZARD and ADDOMS,

They purchaſe and ſell all kinds of CERTIFICATES—PAPER MONEY, and BANK STOCK.

N. B. Transfers made at the Public Offices, and Buſineſs in general tranſacted on Commiſſion. *December* 29.

PROPOSALS,

BY JOHN TRUMBULL,
For PUBLISHING by SUBSCRIPTION,

TWO PRINTS,

From original Pictures painted by himſelf;
One repreſenting the DEATH of General WARREN, at the *Battle of Bunker's-Hill.*
The other, the DEATH of General MONTGOMERY, in the *Attack of Quebec.*

IN the battle of Bunker's-Hill, the following Portraits are introduced—

American:	*Britiſh.*
Major General WARREN, PUTNAM.	Gen. Sir WILLIAM HOWE, Sir HENRY CLINTON, Lieut. Col. JOHN SMALL, Major PITCAIRN, and Lieut. PITCAIRN.

In the Attack of Quebec, are ſeen—
General MONTGOMERY, Colonel THOMPSON,
Major MACPHERSON, and Capt. CHEESMAN.

CONDITIONS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The prints will be engraved by two of the moſt eminent artiſts in Europe. The ſize will be 30 inches by 20. The price to ſubſcribers, *Three Guineas* for each print; one half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on the delivery of the prints, which will be as ſoon as the work (which is already conſiderably advanced) can poſſibly be completed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received in this city by *Joſeph Anthony*, jun. Goldſmith and Jeweller, No. 76, Market-ſtreet.

Theſe prints are the firſt of a ſeries, in which it is propoſed to repreſent the moſt important events of the American Revolution.

No period of the hiſtory of man, is more intereſting than that in which we have lived. The memory of ſcenes in which were laid the foundations of that free government, which ſecures our national and individual happineſs, muſt ever remain dear to us, and to poſterity; and if national pride be in any caſe juſtifiable, Americans have a right to glory in having given to the world an example, whoſe influence is rapidly ſpreading the love of freedom through other nations, and every where ameliorating the condition of men.

To aſſiſt in preſerving the memory of the illuſtrious events which have marked this period of our country's glory, as well as of the men who have been the moſt important actors in them, is the object of this undertaking. Hiſtory will do juſtice to an æra ſo important; but to be read, the language in which it is written muſt be underſtood—the language of painting is univerſal, and intelligible in all nations, and every age.

As ſeveral years of his time, and a very conſiderable expence, are neceſſary to accompliſh this undertaking, it would be an imprudent ſacrifice to the mere hope of reputation to go more deeply into it, without a probability of ultimate ſucceſs:—That he may judge of the degree of this probability, Mr. Trumbull, by the advice of his friends, propoſes this ſubſcription, and flatters himſelf with a hope of meeting that patronage from his countrymen, which will juſtify his purſuing the object with ardor; and without which it is impoſſible that ſo expenſive a work ſhould be continued.

The ſubjects propoſed to be repreſented, in addition to the two foregoing, of *Bunker's-Hill* and *Quebec*, are—

* The DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE,
* BATTLE at TRENTON,
* BATTLE of PRINCETOWN,
SURRENDER of General BURGOYNE,
TREATY with FRANCE,
BATTLE of EUTAW SPRINGS,
* SURRENDER of YORK-TOWN,
TREATY of PEACE,
EVACUATION of NEW-YORK,
RESIGNATION of General WASHINGTON,
The ARCH at TRENTON,
INAUGURATION of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

Each picture will contain portraits of the principal characters who were preſent at the ſcene repreſented. Thoſe marked with ſtars, are conſiderably advanced; and the prints from the whole will be executed of the ſame ſize, and by the moſt eminent engravers.

Wanted, a good Cook,

either Man or Woman.——Enquire at No. 209, Second-Street, oppoſite the New-Market.

☞ *THE Subſcribers for this paper, in the city of* New-York, *are reſpectfully informed, that the charge of the papers proving inconvenient to Mr.* Wetmore, *at the Poſt-Office, the Editor has engaged Mr.* Samuel Campbell, *Book-ſeller, Hanover-Square, to receive them and ſuperintend their delivery—by whom Subſcriptions and arrearages will be received.*

☞ *The price of this paper is* 3 *dollars per annum.*